

## REMARKS

This Amendment is submitted preliminarily to the issuance of an Office Action in the above identified application.

With the present Amendment applicant has amended claims 1 and 7, the broadest claim on file. It is respectfully submitted that the new features of the present invention which are now defined in claims 1 and 7 are not disclosed in the references and can not be derived from them as a matter of obviousness.

Before the analysis of the prior art, it is believed to be advisable to explain to the Examiner the new features of the present invention which are now defined in claims 1 and 7.

Claims 1 and 7 define a unit for quick connecting conductors of terminals which has a single body and two mechanical devices accommodated in the single body.

In accordance with the present invention, the two mechanical devices are independent from one another and each mechanical device is

formed so that it can provide independently a connection and disconnection of one of two conductors to and from the terminal correspondingly, in the single body. The unit is formed so that in each of the mechanical devices one of the two conductors can be connected and disconnected independently from the other of the two conductors of the same mechanical device, and in the unit as a whole, one, two, three or four conductors can be connected and disconnected independently from one another.

The new features of the present invention which are now defined in claims 1 and 7 are not disclosed in the reference applied by the Examiner against the original claims.

In order to make clear differences, applicant has submitted herewith additional drawings identified as 1, 2, 3 and 4 to make clear the differences between the present invention and the construction disclosed in the patent to Gelati.

Also, a sample is enclosed as well. In the terminal in accordance with the present invention there are two parts A and B. The part B is split but with two thin teeth at its upper ends C and D. The reason is that when introducing levers E and F these later can indistinctly connect to and

disconnect from the terminal the two cables which can be introduced in each side hole of the device.

The key difference between the applicant's invention and the invention disclosed in the patent Gelati is when two cables having a different thickness are to be connected. When in the patent to Gelati the lever H or H' is lowered down, the tooth I lowers down the two halves J and K at the same time, and the two cables are disconnected at the same time. If one cable is thick and the other is thin, when the tooth I goes down and lowers down the two halves at the same time, this latter also disconnects the two cables at the same time and the thin cable is disconnected without any need, which carries an unwanted action.

As can be seen from the diagram 3, for example the cables introduced in a wiring may have different thicknesses as they have to sustain higher intensities in one case than in the other. For example, the thin cable has not to be disconnected because it is not required, but it is in fact disconnected in the construction disclosed in the patent to Gelati even though it is not wished as shown in additional Figure 4.

In contrast, in the applicant's invention in one mechanical device one conductor can be connected and disconnected without affecting another conductor, and each of four conductors in both mechanical devices are connected and disconnected independently from one another. Thus, in the applicant's invention it is possible to disconnect either one, two, three or four conductors at will, and on each side, independently from one another, whether the cable is thick, thin or middle-sized.

It is therefore believed to be clear that the new features of the present invention which are now defined in claims 1 and 7 are not disclosed in the patent to Gelati.

The original claims were rejected over the patent to Gelati as anticipated under U.S.C. 102. In connection with the anticipation rejection, applicant wishes to cite the decision in *re Lindemann Maschinenfabrik GmbH v. American Hoist & Derrick Co.*, 221 USPQ 481, 485 (Fed. Cir. 1984) in which it was stated:

"Anticipation requires the presence in a single prior art reference disclosure of each and every element of the claimed invention, arranged as in the claim."

Definitely, the reference does not contain all elements as defined in claims 1 and 7 in the same order with their interaction and interjunction.

As explained herein above, the present invention provides for the highly advantageous results which can not be accomplished by the construction disclosed in the patent to Gelati.

In connection with this, It is well known that in order to support a valid rejection the art must also suggest that it would accomplish applicant's results. This was stated by the Patent Office Board of Appeals, in the case Ex parte Tanaka, Marushima and Takahashi (174 USPQ 38), as follows:

Claims are not rejected on the ground that it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to rewire prior art devices in order to accomplish applicants' result, since there is no suggestion in prior art that such a result could be accomplished by so modifying prior art devices.

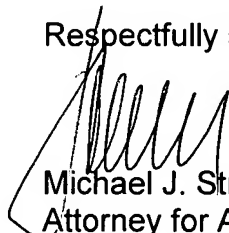
In view of the above presented remarks and amendments, it is believed that claims 1 and 7 should be considered as patentably distinguishing over the art and should be allowed.

As for the dependent claims, these claims depend on claim 1, they share its presumably allowable features, and it is respectfully submitted that they should be allowed as well.

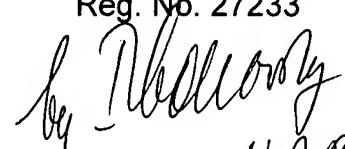
Reconsideration and allowance of the present application is most respectfully requested.

Should the Examiner require or consider it advisable that the specification, claims and/or drawings be further amended or corrected in formal respects in order to place this case in condition for final allowance, then it is respectfully requested that such amendments or corrections be carried out by Examiner's Amendment, and the case be passed to issue. Alternatively, should the Examiner feel that a personal discussion might be helpful in advancing this case to allowance, he is invited to telephone the undersigned (at 631-549-4700).

Respectfully submitted;

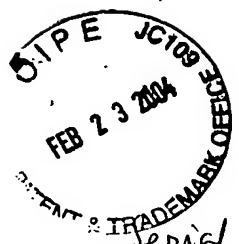


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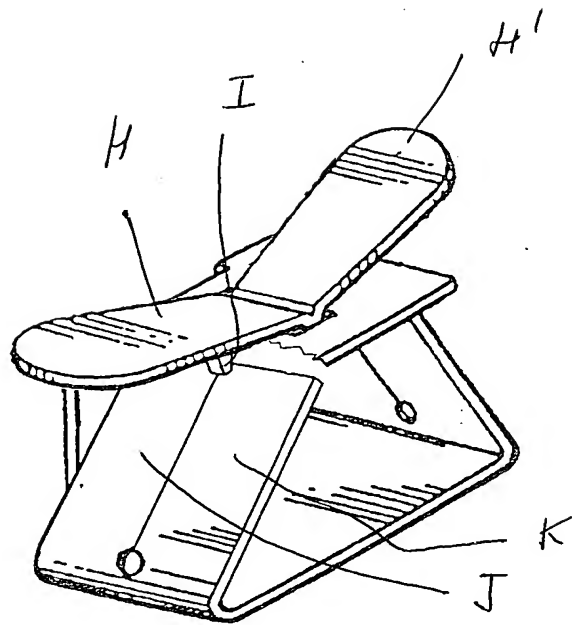
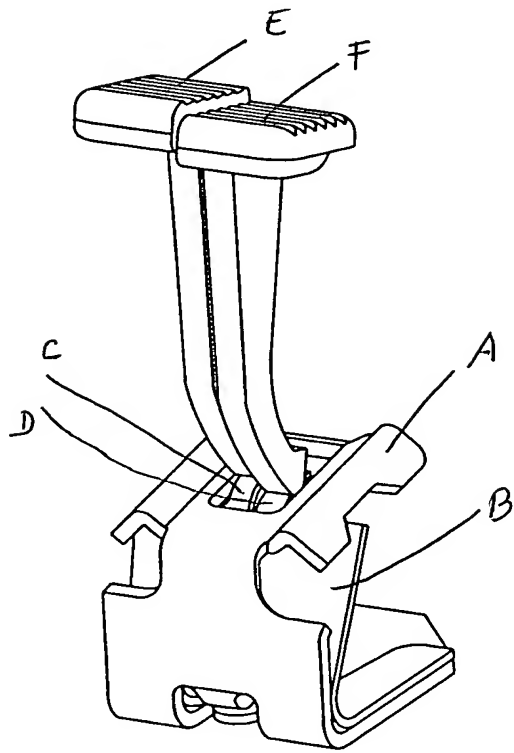
by *Michael J. Striker*

4/11/2013



Serial 10/002563

Patente US 2002-0076972

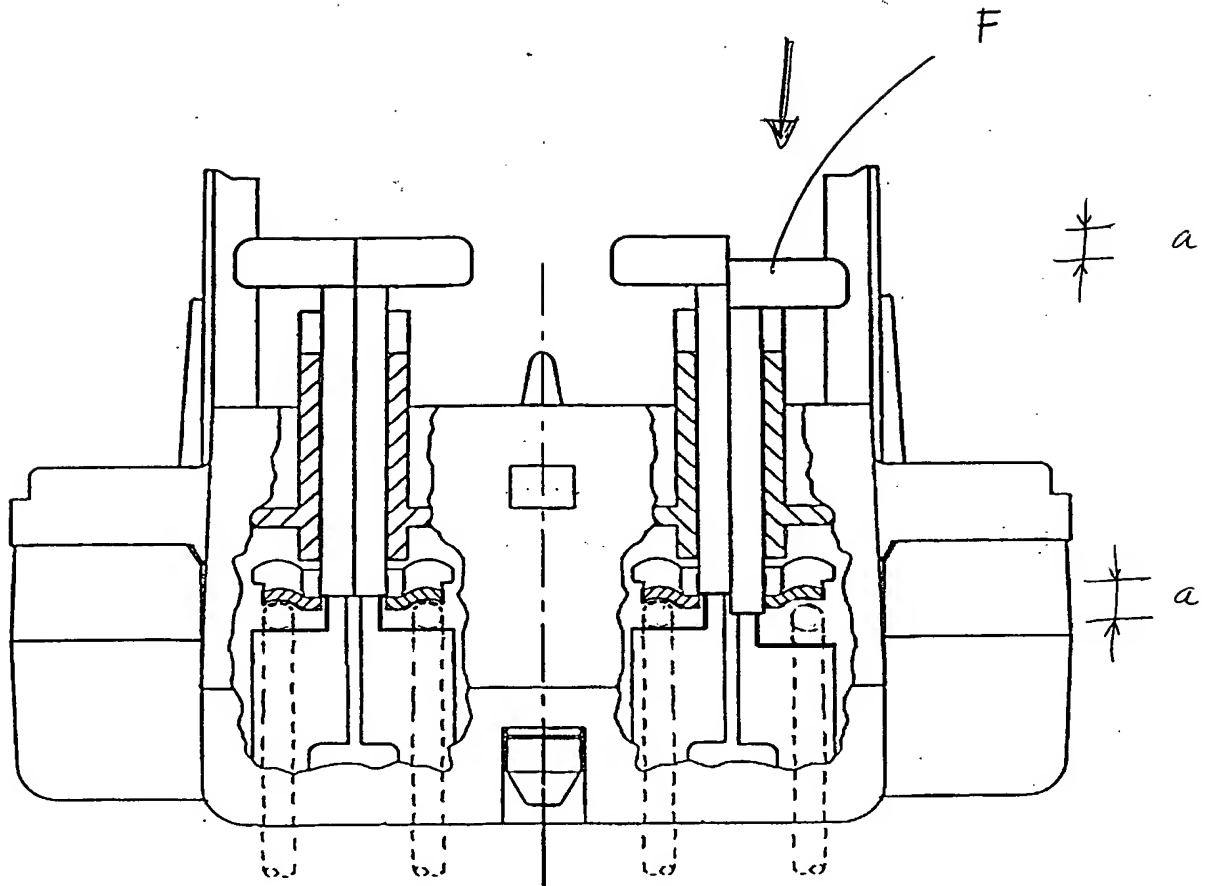


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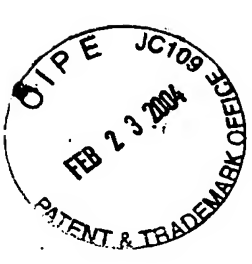
Patent Gelati



Fig. 2

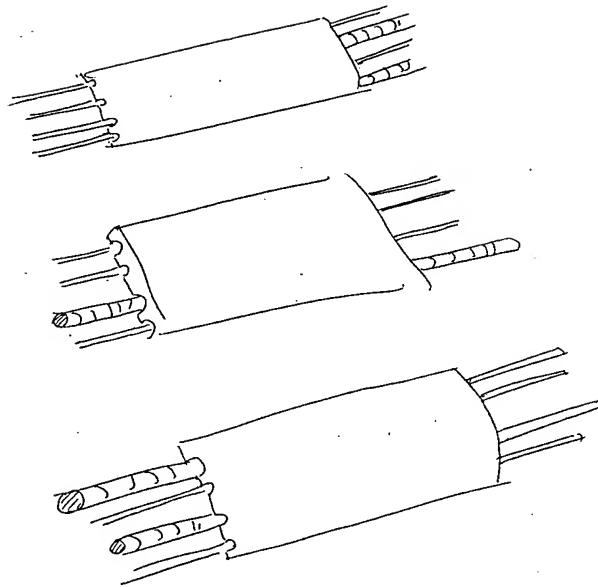






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Some possible examples of our patent



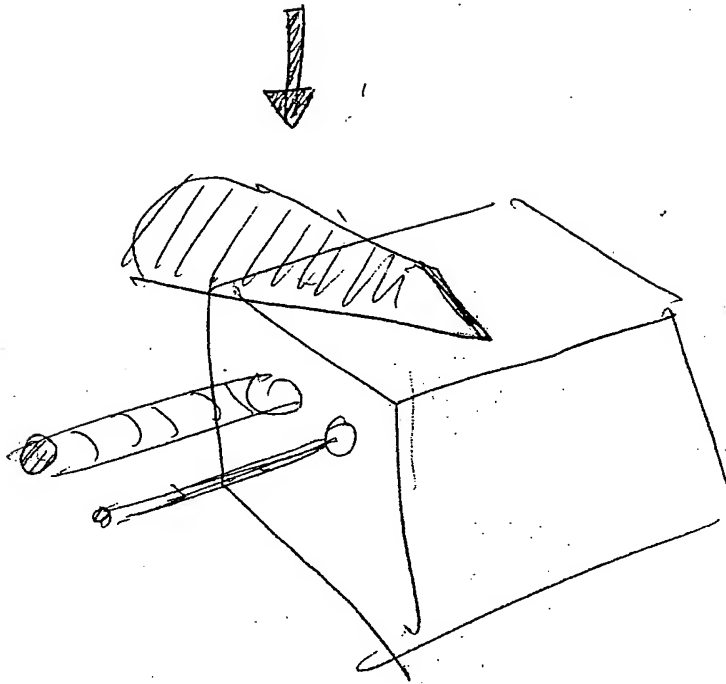
We can disconnect either one, two, three or four, at will, and on each side , independently, as wished, whether the cable is thick, thin or middle-sized indistinctly.



When pushing down

4

GELATI



Unavoidably the two cables are released  
and maybe the thinner cable had not to be released  
because there is no interest in it.  
This is the drawback of this patent.

